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SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

OCTOBER 1, 1973 – MARCH 31, 1974

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

104-01001/

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

HON. WALTER R. FITZGERALD
MINISTER

R. E. ANDERSON
DEPUTY MINISTER

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and, where necessary, this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, employment, price indexes, and labour force statistics. It will also include information presented in tabular form from the various divisions of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour including: Labour Standards, Industrial Relations, Apprenticeship, and Industrial Safety.

Average weekly wages and salaries, and employment data is available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: Mining, including Milling; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance; Insurance and Real Estate; and Service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above-mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Trapping; Public Administration; and Defense and the Public Sector of the Service Industry.

Statistics referring to average weekly wages and salaries and man-hours and hourly earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries, but show only the distribution of men and women on the staffs of the co-operating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as in the case of monthly-paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the Mining, Manufacturing and Construction Industries.

This publication was prepared under the supervision of Mr. James Stanley with assistance from Mr. John Patterson.

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PART I

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Division is responsible for the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training and the establishment of adequate trade standards within the framework of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act. Under the provisions of the cost-sharing arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the Federal Government will pay 100 percent of the training costs for apprentices who are sixteen years of age or older and are registered and employed as apprentices in a specific trade.

The Adult Occupational Training Act provides for payment of allowances to apprentices when attending trade school as long as they are (a) one year older than school leaving in the Province or (b) have dependents or (c) have children not attending school who are ordinarily cared for by that person.

The present staff of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Division consists of a Director, a Supervisor of Apprenticeship, a Development Officer, two registrars, 12 Counsellors and a supporting clerical staff.

At the end of March, 1974, the total number of apprentices in training was 3,492, an increase of 139 over the number in training as of September 30, 1973. Only eight of the 17 trades increased their enrollment. The in-plant trade group had 44 additional apprentices in training on March 31, 1974 than on September 30, 1973 (15.1 percent increase). During the same period, the largest increase in enrollment in any trade was in Refrigeration with 36.4 percent. Another significant increase of 25 percent was reported in the Cooking trade. The greatest decrease in enrollment (30.8 percent) was in the Industrial Repair Trade where enrollment dropped from 26 persons in September 30, 1973 to 18 on March 31, 1974. The largest numerical increase was in the Carpentry trade (60 persons) while the largest numerical decrease was in the Electrical Construction trade (17 persons).

ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS, TRANSFERS, CANCELLATIONS AND COMPLETIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 1

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

	Bricklaying	Carpentry	Cooking	Electrical Construction	Electrical Industrial In Plant	Heavy Duty Repair	Instrument Repair In Plant	Lineman	Machinist	Millwright In Plant	Millwright	M. V. R. Body In Plant	M. V. R. Body	M. V. R. Mechanical	M. V. R. Mechanical	Plumbing In Plant	Plumbing	Refrigeration In Plant	Refrigeration	Sheet Metal In Plant	Sheet Metal	Steamfitting-Pipefitting In Plant	Steamfitting-Pipefitting	Oil Burner Service In Plant	Oil Burner Service	Totals
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS BEGINNING OF PERIOD	87	336	52	549	92	77	105	26	18	140	62	72	55	92	120	19	537	310	2	33	3	98	7	134	-	35	292	3,353
DURING PERIOD																												
New Registrations	19	100	20	115	8	-	13	1	5	16	10	1	5	-	13	5	98	63	-	12	1	18	1	52	-	53	55	673
Transfers into Area	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
Cancellations	3	20	1	70	-	-	15	8	-	10	10	-	11	1	12	4	49	19	-	-	-	14	-	31	-	2	3	283
Completions	8	20	6	62	15	-	8	1	-	16	10	-	8	-	7	1	40	24	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	1	8	251
Transfers from Area	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS END OF PERIOD	95	396	65	532	85	77	93	18	22	130	50	74	42	91	114	22	546	330	2	45	4	91	9	149	-	85	336	3,492

Note: These figures must be considered preliminary as final counts for the fiscal year will be published in the Annual Report.

As designated under the Apprenticeship Act, certain companies in Nova Scotia conduct In-Plant training whereby they do their own selection and hiring of apprentices. In the above table, In-Plant training applies to the job classification immediately preceding it.

TABLE 2

NEW REGISTRATIONS, CANCELLATIONS AND COMPLETIONS BY AREA

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

	Bricklaying	Carpentry	Cooking	Electrical Construction	Electrical Industrial	In-Plant	Heavy Duty Repair	Instrument Repair	In-Plant	Lineman	Machinist	In-Plant	Millwright	In-Plant	M. V. R. Body	M. V. R. B & T	M. V. R. Mechanical	Plumbing	In-Plant	Refrigeration	In-Plant	Sheet Metal	In-Plant	Steamfitting-Pipefitting	In-Plant	Oil Burner Service	In-Plant	Totals
NOVA SCOTIA																												
New Registrations	19	100	20	115	8	-	13	1	5	16	10	1	5	-	13	5	98	62	-	12	1	18	1	52	-	53	55	673
Transfers into Area	-		-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
Cancellations	3	20	1	70	-	-	15	8	-	10	10	1	11	1	12	4	49	19	-	-	-	14	-	31	-	2	3	283
Completions	8	20	6	62	15	-	8	1	-	16	10	-	8	-	7	1	40	24	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	1	8	251
Transfers from Area	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
MAINLAND NOVA SCOTIA																												
New Registrations	14	67	11	76	8	-	13	1	-	16	10	1	4	-	8	3	85	41	-	12	1	18	1	12	-	46	20	458
Transfers into Area	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Cancellations	3	18	1	14	-	-	15	2	-	9	9	-	10	-	7	2	38	10	-	-	-	9	-	27	-	2	3	179
Completions	8	19	6	56	1	-	8	-	-	16	9	-	1	-	7	-	34	22	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	1	7	211
Transfers from Area	3	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
CAPE BRETON																												
New Registraticns	5	33	9	39	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	7	35	215
Transfers into Area	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cancellations	-	2	-	56	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	2	11	9	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	104
Completions	-	1	-	6	14	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
Transfers from Area	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

As designated under the Apprenticeship Act, certain companies in Nova Scotia conduct In-Plant training whereby they do their own selection and hiring of apprentices. In the above table, In-Plant training applies to the job classification immediately preceding it.

SECTION II

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In an endeavour to encourage and promote harmonious labour-management relations, the Industrial Relations Division was set up to provide conciliation and mediation services to both labour and management impartially. This duty has been performed since the enactment of the Trade Union Act in 1947.

The Industrial Relations Division is charged with the administration of the Trade Union Act. Under this Act, the duties and functions of the Division are many and varied and include the appointment of conciliation officers in labour-management disputes regarding negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement or the conclusion of a new agreement, the processing of conciliation board appointments and industrial inquiry commissions, the investigation of alleged unfair labour practices, refusal to bargain, the processing of applications for certification, revocation of certification and conducting certification votes.

The Trade Union Act established the right of employees to organize and sets out the procedure for orderly collective bargaining. The certifying of trade unions as bargaining agents, revocation of certification of trade unions as bargaining agents and related matters are under the jurisdiction of the Labour Relations Board, while the mediation and conciliation services provided for by the Trade Union Act are under the direction of the Director of Industrial Relations.

CONCILIATION REPORT - October 1, 1973 - March 31, 1974

A total of 97 cases were considered at the conciliation officer level. Of these, 31 were in process at the beginning of the period and 66 were new cases. During the period, 58 cases were settled, two referred to the Labour Relations Board, one referred to an Industrial Inquiry Commission, two lapsed during the period, three were withdrawn, one referred to a conciliation commission, one was referred to the Department of Education (Conciliation Commission) and one had conciliation terminated. Twenty-eight cases remained in process at the end of the period.

Five cases were referred beyond the officer level during the period.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD - October 1, 1973 - March 31, 1974

Over the six-month span, the Board held 26 meetings to consider a total of 65 cases. Twenty applications for certification were granted, five were withdrawn, eight were dismissed. Five applications for amendments of Board Order resulted in amendments, one was dismissed and three were withdrawn.

Two applications for revocation of certification were granted, three cease and desist interim orders were issued and one application for reconsideration was granted.

An application for unfair labour practice was withdrawn and three applications lapsed during the period. Thirteen cases remained pending as of March 31, 1974.

REVISED NOVEMBER 14, 1974

WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED

TABLE 3

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

	APRIL 1, 1973 JUNE 30, 1973		JULY 1, 1973 SEPTEMBER 30, 1973		OCTOBER 1, 1973 DECEMBER 31, 1973		JANUARY 1, 1974 MARCH 31, 1974	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	15	100.0	9	100.0	6	100.0	11	100.0
Size (Number of Workers)	8,075	100.0	3,525	100.0	1,003	100.0	952	100.0
Duration (Man-Days)	137,363	100.0	47,962	100.0	13,779	100.0	11,976	100.0
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	82.5	-	27.7	-	8.2	-	7.2	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	8	53.3	7	77.8	2	33.3	4	36.4
Job Security	3	20.0	1	11.1	1	16.7	1	9.1
Plant Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9.1
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	3	50.0	3	27.3
Union Organization and Security	1	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Working Conditions	1	6.7	-	-	-	-	1	9.1
Jurisdictional Disputes	2	13.3	1	11.1	-	-	1	9.1
TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES	6	40.0	7	77.8	4	66.7	7	63.6
Size (Number of Workers)	5,315	65.8	2,227	63.2	403	40.2	729	76.6
Duration (Man-Days)	131,118	95.5	45,599	95.1	13,179	95.0	11,510	96.1
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	78.7	-	26.4	-	7.9	-	6.9	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	6	100.0	7	100.0	2	100.0	3	75.0
Job Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	2	66.7	2	66.7
Other Working Conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	9	60.0	2	22.2	2	33.3	4	36.4
Size (Number of Workers)	2,760	34.2	1,298	36.8	600	59.8	223	23.4
Duration (Man-Days)	6,245	4.5	2,363	4.9	600	5.0	466	3.9
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	3.8	-	1.4	-	0.4	-	0.3	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	2	22.2	-	-	-	-	1	25.0
Job Security	3	33.3	1	50.0	1	100.0	-	-
Plant Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	1	33.3
Union Organization and Security	1	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Working Conditions	1	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurisdictional Disputes	2	22.3	1	50.0	-	-	1	100.0

Note: The sharp rise in the total number of workstoppages between April 1, 1973 and September 30, 1973 was largely a result of the expiration of most construction trade agreements at the end of April, 1973. The failure to conclude new agreements caused the man-days lost per 10,000 worked to increase to 85.1 percent during the period April 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973 compared with the 20.7 percent reported in the previous reference period.

A new method of calculating man-days lost per 10,000 worked was initiated in September, 1974.

TABLE 4

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

	OCTOBER, 1973		NOVEMBER, 1973		DECEMBER, 1973	
	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
OFFICER LEVEL						
In process, Beginning of Month	31	3,078	31	1,761	21	329
New During Period	7	813	6	100	17	2,135
	38	3,891	37	1,861	38	2,464
Referred to Board During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	5	1,275	15	1,506	4	471
Lapsed During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withdrawn During Period	1	150	-	-	1	120
Referred to Conciliation Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Department of Education Conciliation Commission	1	705	-	-	-	-
Conciliation Terminated	-	-	1	26	-	-
In process, End of Month	31	1,761	21	329	33	1,873
Total Number of Cases At Officer Level	38	3,891	37	1,861	38	2,464
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In process, Beginning of Month	1	400	-	-	-	-
New During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	1	400	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSIONS						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
New During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stttled During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
REFERRED TO MEDIATION						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled by Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA TABLE 4 (Continued)

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

	JANUARY, 1974		FEBRUARY, 1974		MARCH, 1974	
	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
OFFICER LEVEL						
In process, Beginning of Month	33	1,873	35	2,885	26	2,027
New During Period	12	1,809	6	239	18	799
	45	3,682	41	3,124	44	2,826
Referred to Board During Period	-	-	-	-	2	245
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	1	250	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	8	544	14	1.415	12	1,350
Lapsed During Period	1	3	-	-	1	7
Withdrawn During Period	-	-	-	-	1	98
Referred to Conciliation Commission	-	-	1	680	-	-
Referred to Department of Education Conciliation Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conciliation Terminated	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	35	2,885	26	1,029	28	1,126
Total Number of Cases At Officer Level	45	3,682	41	3,124	44	2,826
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
New During Period	-	-	-	-	2	245
Settled During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	2	245
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSIONS						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	1	250	-	-
New During Period	1	250	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	-	-	1	250	-	-
In process, End of Month	1	250	-	-	-	-
REFERRED TO MEDIATION						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled by Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
OCTOBER		
Mobile Mix Limited North Sydney, Nova Scotia	Labourers' International Union of North America, Local 1115	4
THE BOARDS OF THE FOLLOWING HOSPITALS:	THE NURSES' STAFF ASSOCIATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING HOSPITALS:	400
(a) Cape Breton Hospital	Cape Breton Hospital	
(b) Glace Bay General Hospital	Glace Bay General Hospital	
(c) St. Elizabeth's Hospital	St. Elizabeth's Hospital	
(d) St. Rita's Hospital	St. Rita's Hospital	
(e) New Waterford Consolidated Hospital	New Waterford Consolidated Hospital	
(f) St. Joseph's Hospital	St. Joseph's Hospital	
(g) Sydney City Hospital	Sydney City Hospital	
(h) Harbourview Hospital	Harbourview Hospital	
Texaco Canada Limited Refining Department Halifax Plant	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, Local 9-777	140
Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Limited	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1030 (Plant Employees)	708
W. A. O'Farrell Chev-Olds Limited	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 502	23

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

TABLE 5 (Continued)

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
NOVEMBER		
Digby Municipal School Board	Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 1185	8
Versafoods Services Limited Aberdeen Hospital New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 741	32
Amherst School Board	Nova Scotia Teachers' Union	129
Metropolitan Stores of Canada Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 596	8
Nova Scotia Liquor Commission	Nova Scotia Liquor Commission Employees Union, Local 470, C.L.C.	375
Metropolitan Stores of Canada Limited, Antigonish Store 348 Antigonish, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 1015	30
The Board of Colchester Hospital	Nurses' Staff Association of the Colchester Hospital	70
The Town of Truro	International Association of Firefighters Local 1627	9
Voyageur Restaurant, Port Hastings, Nova Scotia	Hotel, and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, Local 662	15

TABLE 5 (Continued) CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Bowater Mersey Paper Company Liverpool, Nova Scotia	United Paperworkers International Union Liverpool Local Unions 141 and 259	500
Canadian Rock Salt Company Limited Pugwash, Nova Scotia	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, Local 9-823	150
National Gypsum Company Burnside and Milford, Nova Scotia	International Union of Operating Engineers Local 721	87
Ocean Paving Limited	International Union of Operating Engineers Local 721	14
Maritime Co-operative Services Food Department New Minas, Nova Scotia	Canadian Food and Allied Workers Union Local P-1157	27
Atlantic Concrete Limited	International Union of Operating Engineers Local 721	52
DECEMBER		
East Coast Operators Limited	International Union of Operating Engineers Local 721	25
Booth Fisheries Canadian Company Limited	Canadian Food and Allied Workers Union Local 309	85

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

TABLE 5 (Continued)

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Board of Payzant Memorial Hospital	The Nurses' Staff Association of the Payzant Memorial Hospital	36
Booth Fisheries Canadian Company Limited	Canadian Food and Allied Workers Union, Local 309 (Fish Plant Workers)	325
JANUARY		
Springhill Town School Board	Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 919 (School Board Employees)	9
The Town of Springhill	Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 919	19
Seaboard Power, A Division of the Nova Scotia Power Corporation	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 507	89
L. E. Shaw Limited	Labourers' International Union of North America, Local 615	45
The Holiday Inn	Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, Local 662	85
Canard Poultry Limited Port Williams, Nova Scotia	Canadian Food and Allied Workers Union Local P-1157	85

TABLE 5 (Continued) CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
M. W. Graves Company Limited	Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America Local 446	100
Hawker Industries Limited Trenton Works Division	United Steelworkers of America Local 4253	112
FEBRUARY		
Municipal School Board of Pictou	Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 867	70
Scott Maritimes Pulp Limited	United Paperworkers International Union, Local 440-A (Office Unit)	30
The Town of Middleton	Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 1187 (Police)	2
General Bakeries Limited	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 927	7
New Waterford Co-op Depot	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 596	13
MacCulloch's Building Supplies Company Limited	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehouseman and Helpers of America, Local 927	35

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

TABLE 5 (Continued)

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Canadian Liquid Air Limited	United Steelworkers of America Local 6603	8
L. H. Chernin and Sons Limited	Canadian Food and Allied Workers Union, Local P-268	11
National Sea Products Limited Lockeport, Lunenburg, Halifax, Louisburg and North Sydney	Canadian Seafood Workers' Union Locals 101, 102, 105, 106 and 116	1,200
Canadian Pittsburg Industries Sydney, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades Local 1945	6
New Glasgow Express Limited	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers Local 502	16
United Contractors (Moncton) Limited (on Mainland Nova Scotia)	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 2149	10
Scott Aluminum Corporation Limited	International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, Local 1945	3
Fraser Peers Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia	Cape Breton Island District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	4

TABLE 5 (Continued) CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
MARCH		
Post Publishing Company Limited	Sydney Typographical Union, Local 460	114
Famous Players Limited	Nova Scotia Projectionists Society Local 680 (International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees)	3
British Canadian Co-op Society	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 596	30
Enamel and Heating Products Limited, Aircraft Division Amherst, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local 4883	154
Enamel and Heating Products Limited, Steel Division Amherst, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local 2231	190
Enamel and Heating Products Limited, Aircraft Division Amherst, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local 6874	26
Standard Brands Limited Liverpool, Nova Scotia	United Paperworkers International Union Liverpool Local Union 141	17
Dartmouth Ferry Commission	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada, Local 13	15

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

TABLE 5 (Continued)

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
The Victoria General Hospital The Halifax Infirmary The Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children The Grace Maternity Hospital	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers Local 606	700
Cape Breton County Jail Commission	Cape Breton County Jail Employees Local 1446 (Canadian Union of Public Employees)	15
The Alderwood Corporation	Alderwood Guest Home Employees Local 1635 (Canadian Union of Public Employees)	30
The Police Commission City of Sydney	Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 758	56

TABLE 6

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

OCTOBER

Total Number of Hearings	7		
Number of Cases Pending as of September 30, 1973		11	
New Cases During October, 1973		6	17
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			5
Applications for Certification - granted		1	
Applications for Certification - disposed		3	
Applications for Amendment of Board Order - dismissed		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of October 31, 1973			12

NOVEMBER

Total Number of Hearings	3		
Number of Cases Pending as of October 31, 1973		12	
New Cases During November, 1973		12	24
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			10
Applications for Certification - granted		3	
Applications for Certification - dismissed		2	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn		2	
Applications for Amendment of Board Order - amended		1	
Applications for Amendment of Board Order - withdrawn		2	
Number of Cases Pending as of November 31, 1973			14

TABLE 6 (Continued)

DECEMBER			
Total Number of Hearings	2		
Number of Cases Pending as of November 30, 1973		14	
New Cases During December, 1973		7	21
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			4
Applications for Certification - dismissed		1	
Cease and Desist - interim order		2	
Applications for Reconsideration - granted		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of December 31, 1973			17
JANUARY			
Total Number of Hearings	5		
Number of Cases Pending as of December 31, 1973		17	
New Cases During January, 1974		11	28
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			14
Applications for Certification - granted		6	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn		1	
Applications for Certification - dismissed		1	
Applications for Amendment of Board Order - Amended		1	
Applications for Revocation of Certification - revoked		1	
Cease and Desist - interim order		1	
Lapsed		3	
Number of Cases Pending as of January 31, 1974			14

TABLE 6 (Continued)

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY

Total Number of Hearings	4		
Number of Cases Pending as of January 31, 1974		14	
New Cases During February, 1974		9	23
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			8
Applications for Certification - granted		4	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn		1	
Applications for Amendment of Board Order - amended		2	
Applications for Amendment of Board Order - withdrawn		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of February 28, 1974			15

MARCH

Total Number of Hearings	5		
Number of Cases Pending as of February 28, 1974		15	
New Cases During March, 1974		9	24
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			11
Applications for Certification - granted		6	
Applications for Certification - dismissed		1	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn		1	
Applications for Revocation of Certification - granted		1	
Applications for Amendment of Board Order - amended		1	
Unfair Labour Practice - withdrawn		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of March 31, 1974			13

LABOUR STANDARDS

The Labour Standards Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour deals with minimum social standards which are legislated to protect the individual worker. Laws stipulating the mimimum age for employment, minimum wages, hours of work, overtime pay, industrial standards, paid vacations, equal pay for equal work, maternity leave, holidays with pay and termination of employment are contained in the Nova Scotia Labour Standards Code, passed at the 1972 Session of the Legislature and proclaimed in effect as of February 1, 1973.

By means of personal inspections and investigations of all complaints and suspected violations, or information received from any source, the Division ensures that the Code provisions are upheld. Where violations are found, the Division ensures that the necessary payments and adjustments are made.

During the period covering October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974, personal inspections of 437 firms, employing 3,316 male and 3,722 female workers, were made in the Division's efforts to enforce the Labour Standards Code.

MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT

The Code stipulates that no person shall employ a child under 16 years of age in an industrial undertaking, the forest industry, garages and automobile service stations, hotels and restaurants, the operating of elevators, theaters, dance halls, shooting galleries, bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms or where the employment of a child under 16 years of age is prohibited by other laws. An example is the Construction Safety Act which requires employees in those parts of that industry covered by the Act to be 16 years of age.

In certain specified occupations, a child of 14 may be employed but the employment is subject to the restrictions that the employment may not be unwholesome, harmful to health, normal development, or such as to prejudice attendance at school or capacity to benefit from school instruction.

In addition, the Code stipulates the number of hours and the period of time during the day in which work by a child between the ages of 14 and 16 can be performed.

Subject to any other act or regulations, the restrictions which would normally apply to a child under 16 years of age do not apply to an employer who employs members of his family.

MINIMUM WAGE

The Minimum Wage Board is authorized by the Code to make orders fixing the Minimum Wage Rates subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

The General Minimum Wage Order exempts domestic servants, farm labourers, teachers in public schools, persons engaged in training as specified under the Regulations, persons working on fishing vessels, real estate salesmen, automobile salesmen and salesmen, other than route salesmen, who are entitled to receive all or any part of their renumeration as commissions in respect of offers to purchase or sale of goods, wares, merchandise or services which offers or sales are normally made other than at or in the employer's establishment.

The Minimum Wage effective July 1, 1974, is $1.80 per hour for experienced adult workers with youths under 18 years of age and inexperienced workers receiving $1.55 as a minimum.

The minimum wage for inexperienced Beauty Parlour employees effective July 1, 1974, is $ .95 for the first three months, $1.25 for the second three months and $1.55 for the third three months. The minimum wage for experienced employees is $1.80.

These rates apply to a 48-hour week; thereafter, overtime provisions take effect. All time during which an employee is required to wait for work on the employer's premises shall be counted as working time.

A total of 294 complaints, 137 from male employees and 157 female complaints, at 159 establishments were considered under Minimum Wage legislation during the period October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974. Violations were discovered in 154 cases (52 percent of the total complaints) with the result that arrears in the amount of $9,537.14 were collected.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

VACATION PAY

The Code provides every employer to provide a vacation of two weeks with pay (four percent of gross earnings) for every person who has worked 90 percent of the working time during the year. With mutual agreement, the vacation period can be broken into two parts.

Where an employee has been employed for a year but has worked less than 90 percent of the regular working time, he is entitled to an amount equal to four percent of his earnings during the year. An employee who ceases to be employed is entitled to an amount equal to four percent during his period of employment.

A total of 1,449 complaints, 864 from male employees and 585 female originated at 641 establishments, were handled under this section of the Labour Standards Code during this period. Discovery of violations in 1,270 instances (88 percent of the total number of complaints) resulted in the recovery of arrears ammounting to $39,161.85.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

The Code provides for the establishment of uniform wages and hours of work in the construction industry based on collective agreements which have been negotiated between the various unions and employers in the construction industry.

Following negotiations between the parties which have resulted in changes in wage rates and hours of work, a conference of representatives of employees and employers is called for the purpose of formulating and agreeing upon a new schedule of wage rates and hours of work normally in accordance with the collective agreement.

If the Minister if satisfied that the parties signing the schedule constitute a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may recommend to the Governor-in-Council the schedule be declared in full force and effective and binding on all employers and employees in the trade and in the area concerned.

Under the Industrial Standards provisions of the Code, Schedules are presently in effect covering the following trades:

Halifax-Dartmouth:
Labourers; Painters; Sheet Metal Workers; Electricians; Plasterers; Plumbers and Steamfitters; Bricklayers, Masons and Tile Setters; and Carpenters

Sydney:
Carpenters; Bricklayers and Plasterers; Electricians; and Labourers

Figures for the period October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974, indicate both complaints and violations grew dramatically in number in comparison to the previous six-month period. Seven complaints in total were considered and violations found in 2 cases. Arrears in the amount of $375.45 were collected in favour of the construction workers.

HOURS OF WORK

The Hours of Labour provisions of the Code apply to all employees except domestic servants employed in a private home, professionals as named in the regulations, persons engaged in work on a farm, real estate salesmen, automobile salesmen, or as salesmen other than route salesmen, and employees on fishing vessels. The Code provides for a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every period of seven days. However, the Minimum Wage Board may limit or set, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, hours of work.

OVERTIME

The General Minimum Wage Order provides that an overtime rate of time and one-half the minimum wage be paid for hours worked in excess of 48 hours in a week. Special provisions are made for employees in the transport industry who are required to be away from their home base overnight, for employees in the road building and heavy construction industry, for employees working in service stations during the "open weeks" and persons employed as watchmen, janitors, building superintendents and ambulance drivers.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The Code forbids an employer to pay a female employee at a lesser rate of wages than a male employee for the same work performed in the same establishment, the performance of which requires equal skill, effort and responsibility, and which is performed under similar working conditions.

MATERNITY LEAVE

Employees who have been employed in Nova Scotia by the same employer for 12 months or longer are guaranteed 17 weeks of maternity leave and job security. Regulations may exempt employers from these provisions.

Upon production of a medical certificate specifying the expected date of delivery, a woman must be granted up to 11 weeks prenatal leave, which is to be extended to the actual day of delivery. Work is prohibited during the six weeks following delivery, or during a shorter period which in the opinion of a qualified medical practicioner is sufficient.

A woman's employment must not be terminated because of pregnancy. However, an employer may require an employee to go on maternity leave at any time when the duties of her position cannot be reasonably performed by a pregnant woman or the performance of her work is materially affected by the pregnancy. The employer may request a certificate specifying the estimated date of delivery.

Upon return from maternity leave, the employee must be permitted to resume work with no loss of seniority or benefits accrued to the commencement of the leave.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Five general holidays with pay are provided for. Presently included are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day. The number of general holidays may be increased by regulation.

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

The Code forbids an employer to discharge or layoff an employee who has been employed for three months or more without first giving written notice, whether it be of individual or group termination.

In cases of individual termination, the notice period varies with the length of service.

less than two years	-	one week
two to five years	-	two weeks
five to ten years	-	four weeks
ten years or more	-	eight weeks

Notice of group termination must be given to each employee affected where ten or more employees are to be discharged or laid off within a period of four weeks or less. The Minister must be informed in wirting of any group notice. The notice period varies with the number of employees being discharged.

10 to 99	-	eight weeks
100 to 399	-	twelve weeks
300 or more	-	sixteen weeks

An employee employed for three months or more must also give his employer one week's notice before quitting the job.

An employer may terminate an employee's employment immediately upon giving notice if he pays wages in lieu of notice. This pay must be equivalent to the amount the employee would have earned at his regular rate in a normal non-overtime week during the required notice period.

The requirement to give notice does not apply where the employee has been guilty of wilful misconduct or disobedient or wilful neglect of duty that has not been condoned by the employer.

Persons employed for a definite term or task for a period of less than 12 months are not entitled to notice. However, if the person continues to be employed for three or more months after the completion of his term or task, he is to be considered a regular employee and therefore entitled to notice. His period of employment is deemed to begin at the commencement of the term or task.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

Excluded also are persons who have been offered reasonable alternate employment by the employer or who have reached retirement age according to the established practice of the employer. Employees in the construction industry are excluded from the requirements both to receive and give notice. Furthermore, regulations may exempt persons employed in any acitvity, business, work, trade, occupational profession or any part of these.

TABLE 7

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY LEGISLATION

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS	126	40	109	34	113	27
Number	278	92	180	58	267	42
Male	161	21	92	32	174	31
Female	117	71	88	26	93	11
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	63	43	20	22	31	14
Male	32	14	14	11	23	10
Female	31	29	6	11	8	4
VIOLATIONS						
Number	215	49	160	36	236	28
Male	129	7	78	21	151	21
Female	86	42	82	15	85	7
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Amount	$4,805.35	$2,283.35	$6,081.50	$2,315.42	$7,969.07	$1,209.98

TABLE 7 (Continued)

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY LEGISLATION

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS	100	25	98	19	95	14
Number	210	39	280	42	234	21
Male	140	26	174	17	123	10
Female	70	13	106	25	111	11
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	19	31	21	21	25	9
Male	12	22	18	8	13	5
Female	7	9	3	13	12	4
VIOLATIONS						
Number	191	8	259	21	209	12
Male	128	4	156	9	110	5
Female	63	4	103	12	99	7
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Amount	$5,514.24	$1,807.64	$7,642.40	$1,423.81	$7,149 2[illegible]	$496.94

TABLE 8

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
COMPLAINTS						
Number	2	2	-	1	-	-
Employees Involved	2	4	-	1	-	-
VIOLATIONS						
Number	1	-	-	1	-	-
Employees Involved	1	-	-	1	-	-
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Amount	$331.50	-	-	$43.95	-	-

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DIVISION

The function of the Industrial Safety Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour is to ensure that the safety and health of the public and the individual is protected by the effective administration of Acts and Regulations pertaining to steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants; industrial establishments; construction safety; elevators and lifts and engine operators.

The Industrial Safety Division applies pertinent recognized safety codes in the correction of unsafe conditions related to equipment and work practice. The codes are also applied to regulate the construction and installation of certain types of mechanical eauipment. The experience gained by the application of code rules is periodically assessed to determine the need for improving the rules.

The need to keep abreast of technological changes is a constant challenge to all persons in the Industrial Safety Division. The traditional hazards in industry, in many instances, have now been replaced by those found in new materials, chemicals and sources of energy.

STEAM BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSEL ACT

This Act is designed to regulate the design, construction, installation, inspection and repair of equipment within the scope of the Act.

Steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants are inspected periodically for any existing dangerous conditions and to check on the progress of corrosion and other factors which tend to forecast the useful life and safety of the equipment. New equipment which has been approved is subject to inspection after installation to ensure that the requirements of the Act and Regulations are met.

Inspectors under the Act are required to follow-up the recommendations issued, supervise repairs, advise regarding the care and operation of equipment, and when necessary, follow-up the reports of insurance companies authorized to do boiler insurance business in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Equipment subject to the Act and Regulations must be constructed from plans that have been approved and registered in accordance with the requirements of the Act. Inspections of construction of equipment manufactured in Nova Scotia are carried out by the Department of Labour inspectors; equipment manufactured outside Nova Scotia and for use in the Province is subject to inspection by a recognized authority in the United States and Canada and is acceptable to the Department by forwarding an affidavit.

The Act further provides for the certification of welders employed in the manufacture or repair of steam boilers and pressure vessels.

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT

The Act provides for the certification by examination of persons responsible for the operation of various types of plants defined in the Act and Regulations. The basis for a grade of certification is the horse-power limitation placed upon steam boilers, steam engines, steam turbines, compressors, refrigeration plants and hoisting plants. The day to day operations related to the administration of the Act are carried out by full-time staff. A Board of Examiners reviews and assesses all applications and examinations of persons seeking certification under the provisions of the Act.

ELEVATORS AND LIFTS ACT

The construction, installation, repair, maintenance, servicing, testing and operation of all elevators and lifts and related equipment are regulated by the provisions of the Elevators and Lifts Act.

All elevators and elevator contractors subject to the Act must be licensed through the Department of Labour. The license is renewable yearly.

Plans and specifications of new installations and major alterations must be submitted to the Department of Labour for approval and registration.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (Continued)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

The scope of the Act generally embraces: health of employees, safety of employees, sanitation, safety relating to machinery, reporting of accidents and investigation of accidents.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

The Construction Safety Act covers any place where the building, construction, improvement, repair, alteration, re-construction, demolition or excavation of any building, structure, road, bridge, pipeline, wharf or marine structure, excavation or tunnel is being czrried on.

Overall responsibility for safe working conditions on a construction project rests with the constructor. The term "constructor" means (i) a person who contracts with any person to undertake all the work on a project, or (ii) an owner who contracts with more than one person for the work, or a part thereof, on a project, or undertakes all or part of the work on a project himself.

The sub-contractor, in turn, is required to take every reasonable precaution to ensure the safety of all persons on the parts of the project under his direct control. This obligation also extends to every person who has contracted to do work for a sub-contractor.

The individual worker is also required to assume some responsibility for on-the-job safety. Any person on a construction project who, by his conduct, willfully endangers his own safety or that of others or who fails to use or wear the protection devices or clothing provided by the constructor is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

TABLE 9

BOILER INSPECTION AND PRESSURE VESSEL ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER, 1973 - MARCH, 1974

General Inspections	77
External Inspections	278
Inspections of New Installations	347
Shop Inspections of Construction	15
Plant Inspection	48
Piping	49
Hydrostatic Tests	73
Refrigeration Plants	65
Removed from Service - Boilers	3
Removed from Service - Pressure Vessels	0
Surveys and Registrations of Drawings	133
Accident Investigations	0
Reports Received from Insurance Companies	1909
Welders Tested	920

TABLE 10

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER, 1973 - MARCH, 1974

Applications Received	130
Applications Approved	111
Applications Approved for Supplementary Examination	2
Appeared for Examination	172
Passed Examination	93
Original Certificates Issued	51
Raised Certificated Issued	42
Provisional Certificates Issued	1
Valid 1973 Certificates	294
Certificated Cancelled	4

PLANT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Applications Received	1
Applications Approved	1
Original Certificates Issued	1
Plants Re-registered	0
Total Registered Plants	464

ELEVATORS AND LIFTS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER, 1973 - MARCH, 1974

Annual Inspections - Department	574
Annual Inspections - Insurer	0
Inspections - New Installations	80
Inspections - Major Alterations	2
Plans submitted - New Installations	33
Plans submitted - Major Alterations	2
Consultations (Architects, Engineers, etc.)	31
Equipment Removed from Service	13
Accidents Reported	1
Contractors Registered	0
Certificates of Competency Issued	0
Equipment Licensed to Date	1070

TABLE 12

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER, 1973 - MARCH, 1974

General Inspections	726
Re-inspections	29
Field Interviews	11
Accidents Reviewed with Employer	1250
TOTAL	2016

ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

Certificates for Employment of Youths and Young Girls	0
Dismissal of Employees	1
Sanitation	14
Ventilation	23
Lighting	13
Machine Guarding	122
Personal Protective Equipment	23
First Aid Facilities	0
Housekeeping	114
Fire Protection	66
Electrical	77
Miscellaneous	81
TOTAL	534

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER, 1973 - MARCH, 1974

Project - General Contractor	1045
Project - Sub-Contractor	462
Visit - General Contractor	790
Visit - Sub-Contractor	333
Visit - Other	281
Accident Investigation	71
Directions Issued	1018

PART II

LABOUR RELATED STATISTICS

POPULATION STATISTICS

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES [1]

The population of Canada at the beginning of April, 1974 was 22,384,000, 1.5 percent above the figure for the preceding year. The rate of growth was slightly above the 1.3 percent annual population growth rate from April, 1970 to April, 1974.

In the Atlantic Region, the population growth rate from April, 1973 to April, 1974 was 0.9 percent, slightly below the 1.2 percent average annual growth rate over the four-year period from April 1970 to April, 1974.

Nova Scotia's population was 811,000 on April 1, 1974, 1.0 percent above the year before. This was the second largest increase in any of the Atlantic Provinces. In New Brunswick, the second largest Atlantic Province, last year's annual growth rate was 1.4 percent. This rate was equivalent to the four-year rate from April, 1970 to April, 1974. Newfoundland's growth rate was 0.4 percent, significantly lower than the four-year rate of 1.2 percent between April, 1970 and April, 1974. The population of Prince Edward Island grew by 0.9 percent, also significantly below the four-year average of 1.4 percent between April, 1970 and April, 1974.

[1] The final census count of 1971 was the starting point of the estimates. To these estimates, provincial counts were added as well as immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigrations were subtracted. Inter-provincial population movements were calculated using data on the movement of families receiving family allowance.

TABLE 14

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

(000's)

AREA	APRIL 1970	APRIL 1971	JANUARY 1972	APRIL 1972	JANUARY 1973	APRIL 1973	JANUARY 1974	APRIL 1974
CANADA	21,244	21,523	21,724	21,781	21,984	22,047	22,307	22,384
Atlantic Region	2,032	2,053	2,073	2,079	2,101	2,108	2,124	2,128
Nova Scotia	780	788	793	793	802	803	810	811
New Brunswick	626	633	640	642	648	651	658	660
Newfoundland	516	521	528	531	537	539	540	541
Prince Edward Island	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	116

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA [1]

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974

Average weekly earnings for the Industrial Composite, for the third consecutive six-month period, increased by a greater proportion in Nova Scotia than in Canada as a whole. The provincial average climbed 3.4 percent from 139.76 in October, 1973 to 144.57 in March, 1974 while the regional average increased by 3.3 percent from 165.34 in October, 1973 to 170.80 in March, 1974.

As a result, the ratio of average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia to that of Canada rose slightly from 84.5 percent in October, 1973 to 84.6 percent in March, 1974. These increases in average weekly earnings represented a slowdown from the previous six-month period as the index rose by 9.6 percent from March, 1973 to March, 1974 and 8.7 percent for Canada in that year.

The most significant increases for the six-month interval, October, 1973 to March, 1974, came in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industry where average weekly earnings increased by 7.1 percent for Nova Scotia and 7.0 percent for Canada, as a whole. The March, 1974 figure of 153.02 for Nova Scotia stood at 13.6 percent above the March, 1973 figure of 134.70 while the all-Canada figure of 170.30 stood 11.9 percent above the March, 1974 figure of 152.19. This resulted in a slight jump in the ratio of Nova Scotia's to Canada's earnings from 89.7 percent in March, 1973 to 89.9 percent in March, 1974.

Manufacturing in Nova Scotia experienced a 6.3 percent rise in average earnings from October, 1973 to March, 1974 while average earnings for Canada increased by only 3.0 percent. Earnings for Nova Scotia increased by 10.2 percent from 139.05 to 153.17 for the year March, 1973 to March, 1974. The Canadian increase for the same period was 8.1 percent from 165.32 in March, 1973 to 178.68 in March, 1974. The ratio of Nova Scotia's to Canada's average earnings in Manufacturing rose from 83.1 percent to 85.7 percent.

Earnings in the Construction industry in Nova Scotia increased by 4.1 percent from October, 1973 to March, 1974 while the Canadian rise was a mere 0.7 percent. The yearly increase from March, 1973 to March, 1974 in Nova Scotia was 7.0 percent from 182.76 to 195.40. Canadian figures showed a jump of 6.0 percent from 225.79 to 239.35. The ratio of the Province's average earnings to those of Canada's rose in the six months from 78.9 percent to 81.6 percent

[1] Note that the figures on average wages and salaries, as well as the ones to follow on hourly wages, hours worked and employment indexes, relate only to establishments employing 20 or more employees each.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA (Continued)

Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities had a rise in average weekly earnings of 6.3 percent for Nova Scotia from 144.13 in October, 1973 to 153.17 in March, 1974. The Canadian average jumped by a smaller 3.0 percent figure from 173.44 to 178.68. The result was a narrowing of the gap between Nova Scotia's and Canada's earnings in this field by 2.6 percent with the provincial proportion of the national figure rising from 83.1 percent to 85.7 percent. An examination of yearly figures shows a fairly even growth in average earnings for both entities with the Nova Scotia increase of 10.2 percent and the Canadian rise of 8.1 percent.

A reverse in the overall trend was witnessed in the Mining industry where increases in average earnings for Canada greatly outstripped those for Nova Scotia. The rise for Canada stood at 5.1 percent while the Nova Scotia aggregate actually declined slightly by 0.6 percent. This caused an appreciable drop in the ratio of Nova Scotia's to Canada's earnings from 87.2 percent to 82.5 percent.

Canada also led Nova Scotia in weekly earnings in Trade with an October, 1973 to March, 1974 rise of 4.0 percent while the Nova Scotia index dipped by 1.1 percent. This disparity induced a large drop in the proportion of Nova Scotia's earnings to the Canadian total from 88.1 percent in October, 1973 to 80.8 in March, 1974. Yearly figures from March, 1973 to March, 1974 show a rise in the Canadian average by 8.5 percent and a much smaller rise in Nova Scotia's earnings by 1.7 percent.

EMPLOYMENT - October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974

The overall Industrial Composite decreased by 2.4 percent for Canada from 140.9 to 137.5 during the period October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974 while that for Nova Scotia decreased by 1.3 percent from 127.7 to 126.0 over the same period. Although these figures leave the impression of a more stable employment picture in Nova Scotia than Canada for this interval, a breakdown of the Industrial Composite index into component industries tends to contradict this outlook.

The Service and Construction industries clearly illustrate this point with the Nova Scotia index fluctuating to a much greater degree than the Canadian figure in both cases. The employment index for the Construction industry dropped by 26.8 percent from 124.4 in October, 1973 to 91.0 in March, 1974 for Nova Scotia. For Canada, a smaller decrease of 17.6 percent from 123.7 to 101.9 was recorded for the same period.

The Service industry employment index dropped by 4.8 percent in Nova Scotia for the six-month period from 242.4 to 230.7. The all-Canada figure, however, rose by 1.7 percent from 211.6 to 215.3 from October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974. Month-to-month fluctuations in the Nova Scotia index within the same period exceeded those in the Canadian figures to a considerable degree, as was generally the case for all industries.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA (Continued)

Further disparities between national and provincial figures were demonstrated in the employment figures for Trade. In this industry, for the period October 1, 1973 to March, 1974, the Nova Scotia index rose by 5.8 percent from 146.2 to 154.7 while the Canadian figure fell slightly by 0.6 percent from 161.2 to 160.2. The greater relative stability in the Canadian index was again displayed by these figures. Chart 4, Employment Trends by Specific Industry for Canada and Nova Scotia for October 1, 1973 to March, 1974, shows a swell in employment in both areas, as a whole, for November and December due to Christmas shopping.

One of the most stable employer groups was the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industry with index increases of 2.5 percent in Nova Scotia from 162.7 to 166.8 and 1.9 percent for Canada from 160.8 to 163.8

The Manufacturing and Mining industries sustained small fluctuations in employment with employment in Manufacturing decreasing by 3.7 percent from 139.8 in October, 1973 to 134.6 in March, 1974 for Nova Scotia and 1.1 percent from 133.6 to 132.1 for Canada.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH - March, 1973 to March, 1974

Yearly total employment figures for this period displayed a steady growth in all major industry classifications for both Nova Scotia and Canada with the exception of the Mining industry for Nova Scotia where employment declined by 8.3 percent from 57.9 to 53.1 for the year.

The overall rate in employment increased further in Nova Scotia than in Canada for the year March, 1973 to March, 1974. Both of these figures were, however, higher than their counterparts in the previous year. The Industrial Composite index rose by 9.1 percent for Nova Scotia and 5.1 percent for Canada.

Increases were led by the Trade sector which experienced gains of 19.2 percent in the Nova Scotia index and 6.3 percent in the all-Canada index. Manufacturing also showed impressive gains in employment with the index rising by 13.2 percent in Nova Scotia and 8.6 percent in Canada. Smaller increases were evident in all other industries with the exception of Mining.

EMPLOYMENT, MAJOR PROVINCIAL CENTRES - October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974

The employment figures for major centres within the Province showed a general decline for March, 1974 compared to October, 1973. Exceptions to this occurred in Yarmouth and Halifax where the Industrial

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA (Continued)

Composite index rose by 5.4 percent and 3.9 percent respectively. The largest drop in the Industrial Composite index was experienced by Sydney where the index subsided by 6.2 percent.

The Manufacturing industry underwent some significant slumps in employment led by a 15.3 percent decline in employment in non-durable manufactures. The index for the Sydney area showed a decline of 10.2 percent in overall manufacturing.

The yearly employment index for the period March, 1973 to March, 1974 displayed increases in all provincial centres. Leading employment rises was the Town of Amherst where a 21.7 percent increase in the Industrial Composite index was recorded. Other large gains were recorded in Halifax and Yarmouth where coincident jumps of 13.7 percent in employment were registered. New Glasgow had the slowest rate of employment growth with the index rising by only 0.6 percent.

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES - October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974

The price index is used to deflate actual wages so their true purchasing value is shown in terms of a particular base; in this case, the purchasing power of the 1961 dollar. A look at Chart 3, Money Wages and "Real" Wages for Halifax, leads to the startling conclusion that although money wage rates increased by 13.1 percent from 126.23 in June, 1972 to 142.75 in March, 1974, "real" wages actually declined. The "real" wage for June, 1972 stood at 96.9 while in March, 1974 it had dropped to 96.1, a decline of 0.8 percent. It should be noted that "real" wages rose to approximately 100* in January, 1973 and remained relatively stable around 100* until December, 1973 when it plummetted to 92.1. From the latter date, it has risen consistently to the March, 1974 value of 96.1.

* Index on the base 1961=100.

TABLE 15

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA [1]

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

INDUSTRY	CANADA				NOVA SCOTIA			
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973
Mining, Including Milling	217.79	225.36	229.00	206.85	190.01	188.32	188.89	162.77
Manufacturing	173.44	175.75	178.68	165.32	144.13	151.07	153.17	139.05
Durable Goods	188.45	188.98	191.15	177.55	159.16	161.07	161.19	145.74
Non-Durable Goods	158.34	162.43	166.17	153.17	132.61	143.42	147.02	133.83
Food and Beverages	152.76	159.27	163.54	150.46	107.89	117.92	119.77	111.87
Fish Products	124.64	125.65	132.04	129.57	95.49	110.43	105.73	99.09
Iron and Steel Mills	215.91	218.47	220.99	200.72	176.72	188.50	190.02	168.28
Shipbuilding and Repairing	191.89	191.24	197.30	177.36	180.91	166.62	169.59	158.93
Construction	237.77	233.27	239.37	225.79	187.69	190.79	195.40	182.96
Building	233.61	231.98	237.64	225.12	195.48	195.38	201.21	181.08
General Contractors	225.46	222.59	229.14	219.39	182.20	191.20	195.02	174.89
Engineering	245.80	241.30	243.91	227.38	173.34	176.32	178.33	187.96
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	184.23	182.53	184.37	174.41	155.41	168.83	167.73	144.93
Water Transport and Services	210.94	208.09	209.51	184.84	160.45	185.04	180.41	156.92
Communication	172.24	175.90	177.74	167.02	156.78	162.50	166.73	149.55
Electric Power, Gas and Water	218.56	228.36	232.18	204.20	190.41	196.47	205.18	182.35
Trade	128.52	129.79	133.08	123.17	113.27	109.09	111.99	110.09
Wholesale Trade	166.18	168.21	172.02	158.54	143.70	144.77	148.09	138.82
Retail Trade	110.73	111.40	114.78	105.91	102.84	97.45	100.35	99.77
Food Stores	114.46	115.80	117.20	106.68	82.29	89.62	88.20	76.29
Department Stores	96.70	96.62	106.35	90.81	105.12	79.94	79.72	104.69
Automotive Stores	152.74	149.95	155.69	148.38	149.49	138.93	148.56	147.03
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	159.18	164.19	170.30	152.19	142.86	143.97	153.02	130.70
Service	115.86	119.18	120.33	112.66	90.97	87.99	87.79	84.64
Personal Services	82.86	83.89	84.98	81.25	68.82	69.66	70.13	68.38
Industrial Composite	165.34	167.43	170.80	157.09	139.76	142.39	144.57	131.92

[1] All figures for Wages and Salaries and Employment in the following tables relate to larger firms only, i.e. ones with 20 or more employees.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
MARCH 31, 1973

CHART 1
LARGER FIRM DATA

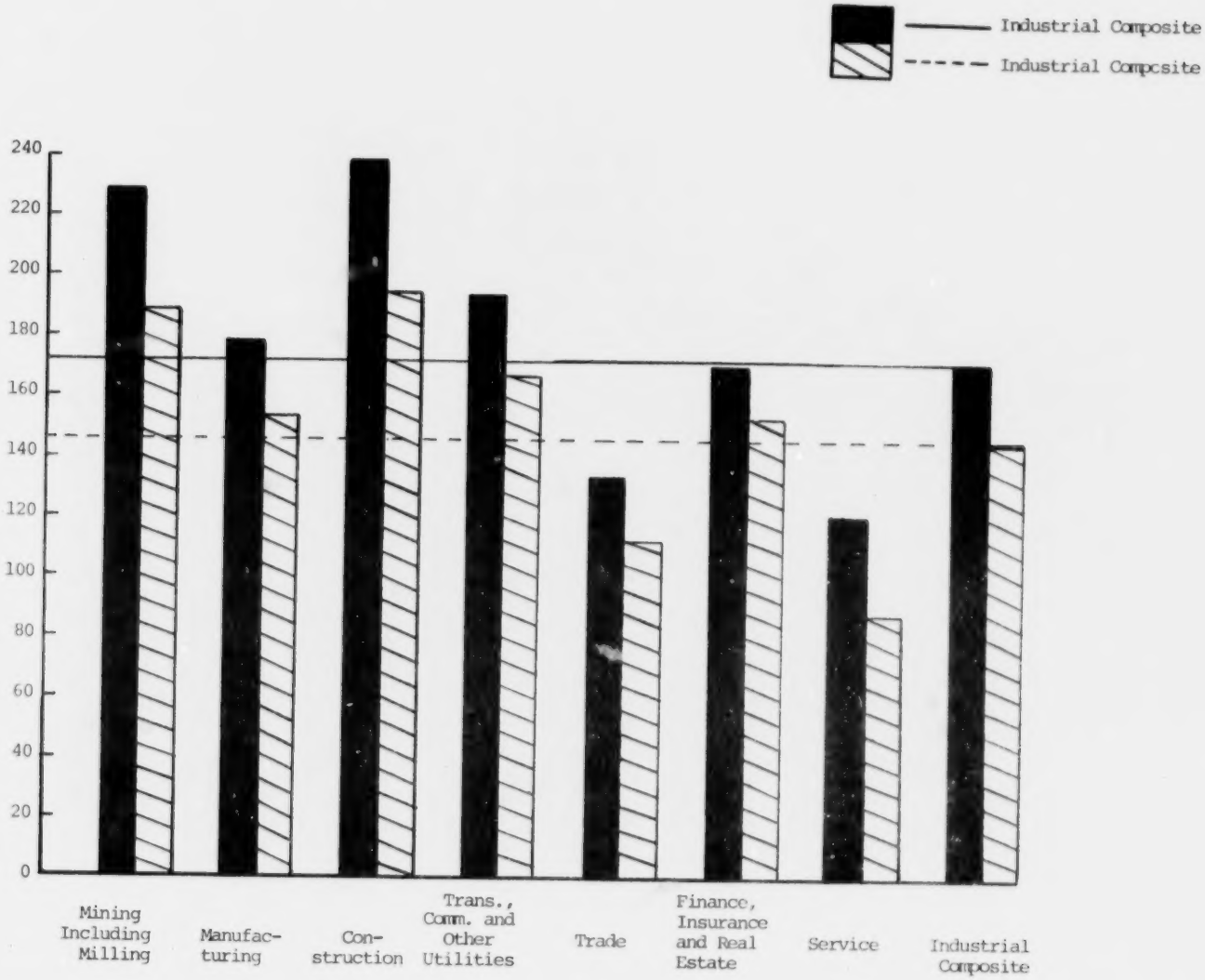


CHART 2
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE EARNINGS TRENDS BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
APRIL 1, 1972 - MARCH 31, 1974

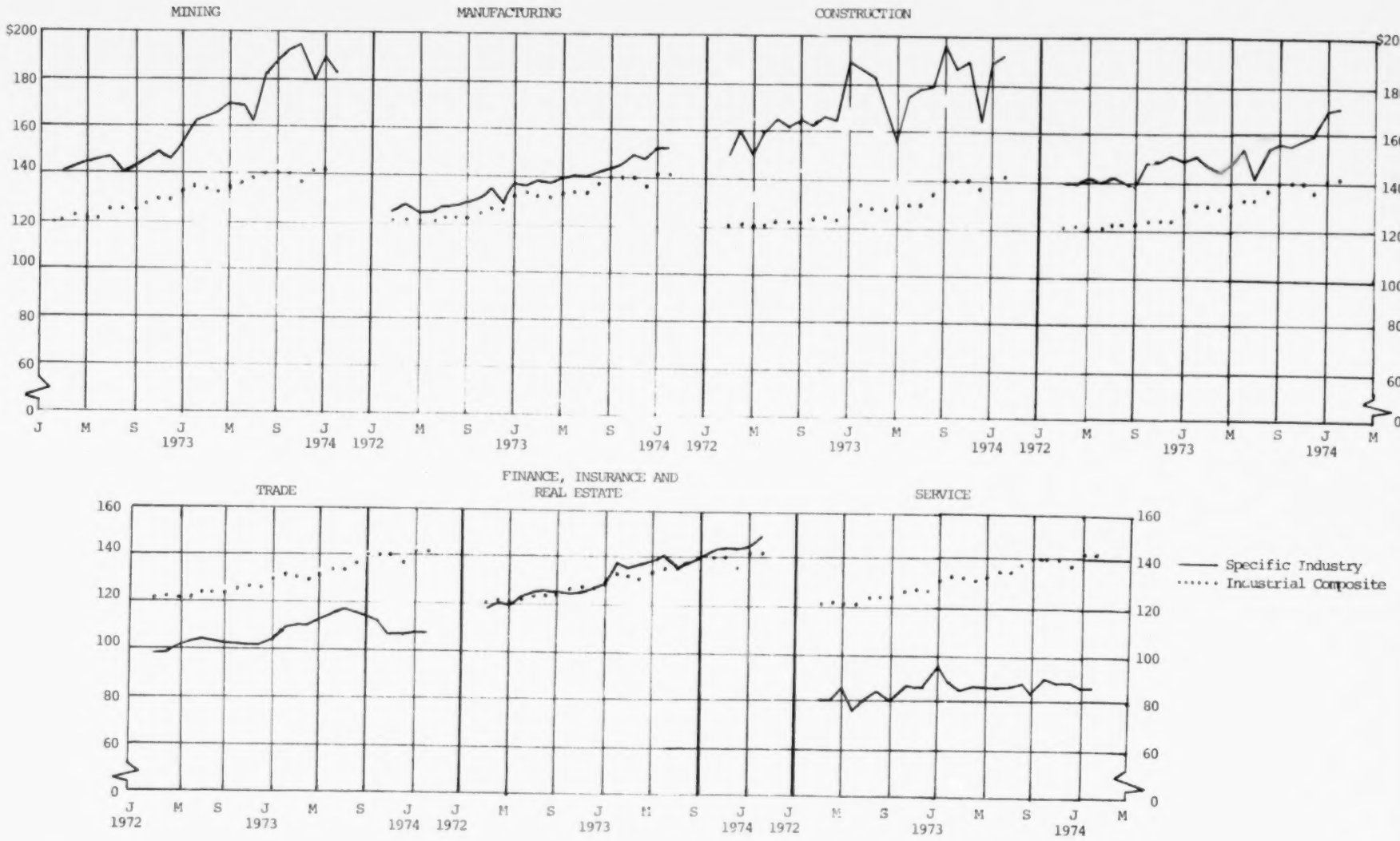


TABLE 16
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973
Mining, Including Milling	41.0	41.3	40.7	40.9	4.95	5.09	5.25	4.71
Manufacturing	40.0	39.5	39.4	40.2	3.88	4.08	4.15	3.76
Durable Goods	40.9	40.1	40.0	40.9	4.33	4.40	4.45	4.04
Non-Durable Goods	39.1	38.8	38.8	39.4	3.60	3.72	3.82	3.44
Food and Beverages	38.4	38.4	38.2	39.1	3.58	3.76	3.88	3.44
Fish Products	33.5	37.5	32.7	39.8	2.65	3.95	3.60	2.90
Primary Metals	40.8	40.4	40.5	40.2	4.84	4.86	4.90	4.52
Iron and Steel Mills	40.1	40.3	40.3	39.3	5.15	5.13	5.21	4.84
Transportation and Equipment	41.8	40.4	39.9	41.6	4.86	4.91	4.89	4.54
Shipbuilding and Repairing	40.7	39.5	40.1	40.3	4.66	4.75	4.83	4.30
Construction	41.0	38.3	38.7	40.0	5.84	6.09	6.21	5.61
Building	39.0	37.2	37.6	38.9	6.04	6.27	6.38	5.77
General Contractors	38.8	36.6	36.9	38.7	5.76	5.96	6.12	5.50
Engineering	44.9	41.0	41.5	42.9	5.50	5.68	5.83	5.25

TABLE 17
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973
Manufacturing	38.7	39.0	39.7	39.7	3.40	3.58	3.70	3.20
Durable Goods	40.8	39.6	38.9	40.3	3.78	3.83	3.88	3.38
Non-Durable Goods	37.0	38.4	37.0	39.2	3.12	3.35	3.53	3.04
Food and Beverages	35.2	37.2	34.7	38.2	2.55	2.79	2.91	2.54
Fish Products	33.1	36.6	31.2	37.1	2.42	2.72	2.81	2.39
Primary Metals	37.6	39.8	39.5	39.7	4.45	4.52	4.47	4.08
Iron and Steel Mills	37.6	39.8	39.6	39.7	4.45	4.52	4.47	4.08
Transportation Equipment	41.7	39.3	39.1	40.6	4.15	4.11	4.13	3.78
Shipbuilding and Repairing	41.7	38.5	38.7	41.5	4.23	4.13	4.22	3.73
Construction	40.9	37.2	37.7	39.4	4.59	5.14	5.21	4.63
Building	38.8	37.0	37.5	37.2	5.09	5.30	5.42	4.85
General Contractors	37.3	36.8	36.9	37.2	4.82	5.17	5.30	4.58
Engineering	44.5	37.9	38.5	45.3	3.84	4.63	4.59	4.13

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS

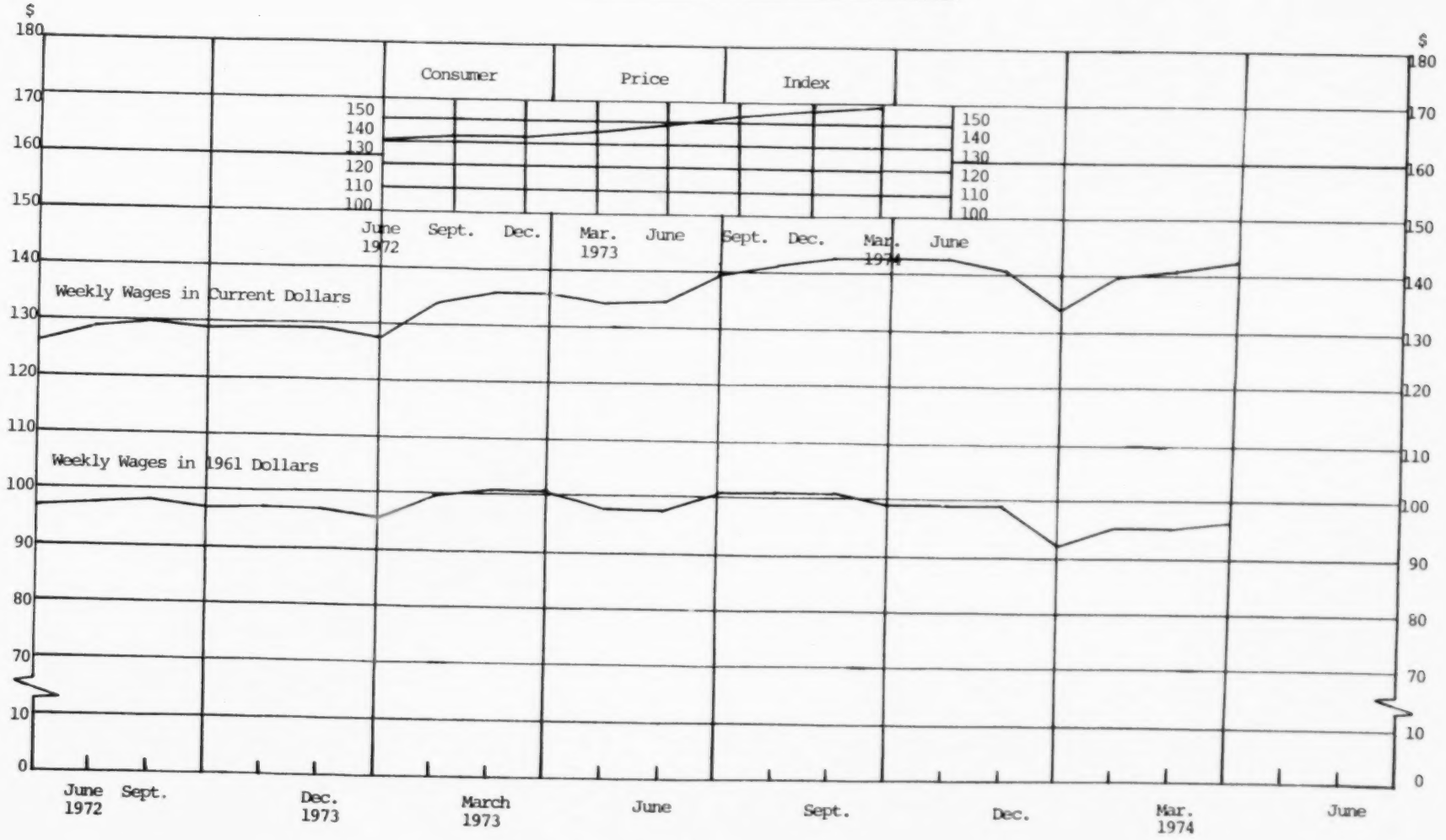
TABLE 18
LARGER FIRM DATA

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973
HALIFAX								
Manufacturing	168.41	164.89	168.43	159.86	3.83	3.89	4.00	3.64
Non-Durable Goods	151.69	151.98	159.77	151.37	3.28	3.80	3.65	3.34
Construction	203.28	199.70	202.79	191.85	5.08	3.76	5.45	5.07
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	159.91	170.74	172.95	155.72	-	-	-	-
Trade	116.58	110.57	111.41	113.01	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	147.04	149.95	160.15	139.57	-	-	-	-
Service	92.23	91.65	91.29	87.32	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	142.59	139.97	142.75	135.90	-	-	-	-
SYDNEY								
Manufacturing	156.85	166.98	169.20	141.79	3.90	3.99	4.10	3.41
Durable Goods	158.97	168.03	170.52	142.53	3.77	3.92	4.13	3.43
Trade	100.56	101.03	103.64	97.50	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	152.67	158.57	150.30	137.35	-	-	-	-
NEW GLASGOW								
Industrial Composite	156.19	161.69	166.03	148.24	-	-	-	-
AMHERST								
Industrial Composite	129.71	125.29	132.96	128.26	-	-	-	-
TRURO								
Industrial Composite	112.94	117.46	120.30	110.04	-	-	-	-
YARMOUTH								
Industrial Composite	110.99	109.30	110.71	96.36	-	-	-	-

CHART 3
LARGER FIRM DATA

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES FOR HALIFAX
JUNE, 1972 - SEPTEMBER, 1974
(1961=100)



EMPLOYMENT INDEXES BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 19
LARGER FIRM DATA

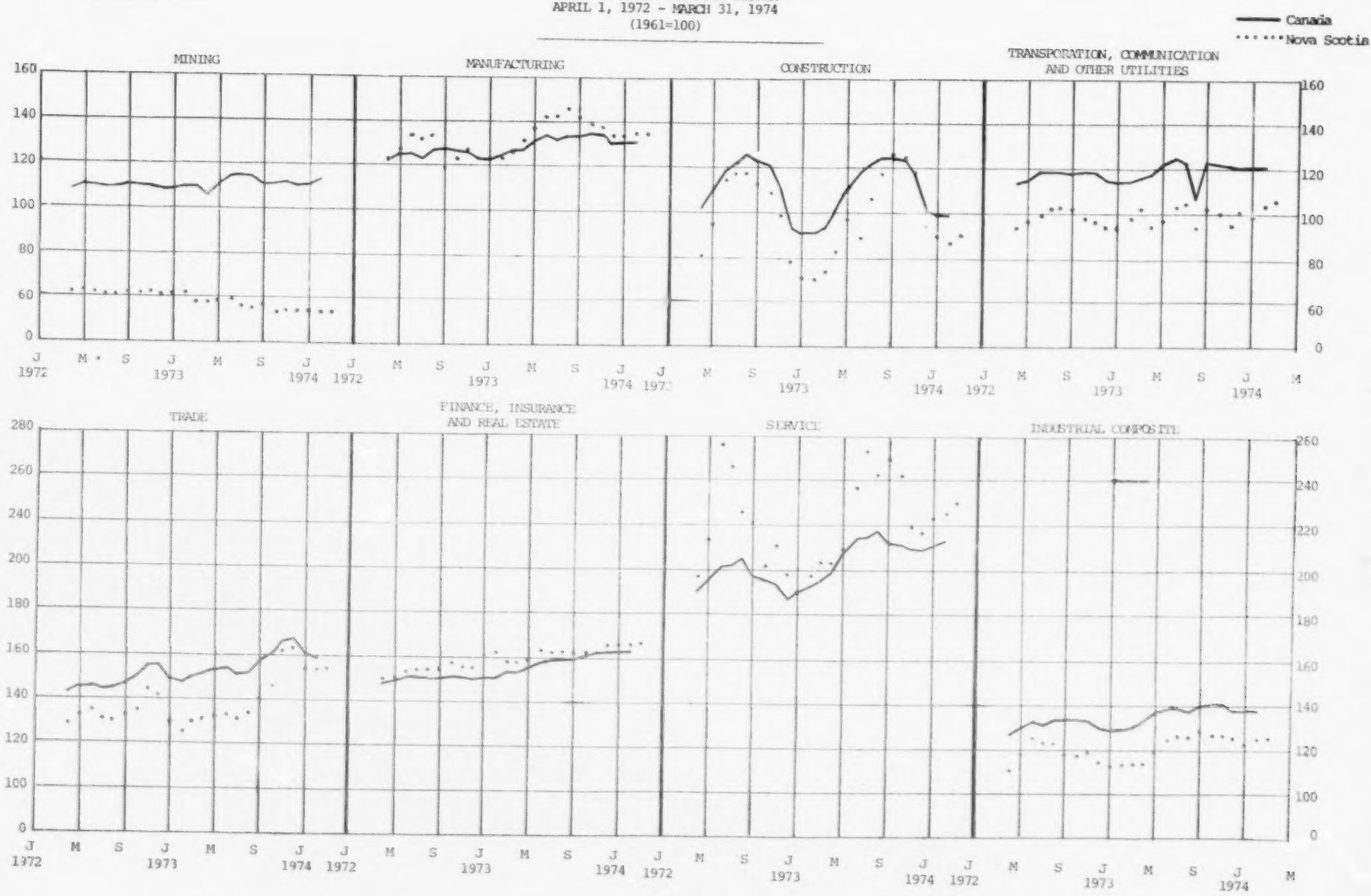
OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

(1961=100)

INDUSTRY	CANADA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES				NOVA SCOTIA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES			
	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973
Mining, Including Milling	111.7	111.4	114.6	109.9	52.9	53.8	53.1	57.9
Manufacturing	133.6	131.2	132.1	126.2	139.8	133.1	134.6	125.6
Durable Goods	149.6	147.1	147.8	140.3	126.4	120.3	121.8	114.5
Non-Durable Goods	120.7	118.4	119.4	114.8	152.1	145.0	146.4	135.8
Food and Beverages	113.0	103.7	105.1	102.7	119.9	109.4	105.1	97.0
Fish Products	162.7	108.2	125.5	122.1	128.1	116.2	110.0	104.0
Primary Metal Industries	134.2	133.4	135.1	129.6	121.3	115.8	114.3	101.0
Iron and Steel Mills	147.3	145.8	147.7	141.6	122.6	117.1	115.5	102.1
Transportation Equipment	172.9	163.8	159.7	161.3	121.7	117.2	116.1	108.7
Shipbuilding and Repairing	107.2	99.4	100.1	123.3	117.7	98.4	104.6	119.8
Construction	123.7	99.1	101.9	93.4	124.4	89.7	91.0	73.9
Building	129.4	111.6	114.3	104.5	112.6	94.3	94.1	75.1
General Contractors	107.1	88.2	90.7	79.7	79.5	63.5	65.1	46.4
Engineering	114.0	77.9	81.0	74.4	154.0	77.8	83.0	70.9
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	122.4	120.6	121.2	116.0	100.0	99.0	106.5	102.9
Transportation	113.8	111.4	111.7	107.5	87.3	86.5	95.7	92.8
Water Transport and Services	98.2	83.6	85.7	139.2	50.9	59.7	64.0	71.9
Railway Transport	85.2	-	83.7	81.1	91.7	86.9	87.2	85.5
Communication	143.2	145.2	146.9	137.6	138.7	138.1	141.7	135.1
Electric Power, Gas and Water	130.6	127.2	126.5	123.3	111.2	108.3	111.8	108.4
Trade	161.2	160.9	160.2	150.0	146.2	153.3	154.7	129.8
Wholesale Trade	147.6	148.8	151.2	140.6	130.8	132.2	132.2	120.3
Retail Trade	168.5	167.4	165.0	155.0	152.4	161.8	163.7	133.7
Food Stores	162.0	161.8	160.5	156.2	172.0	163.1	173.0	162.7
Department Stores	165.1	165.6	158.6	148.6	117.8	168.5	168.0	85.8
Automotive Stores	179.0	177.0	178.2	167.0	145.2	145.9	145.0	136.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	160.8	162.6	163.8	153.3	162.7	165.3	166.8	157.6
Service	211.6	-	215.3	195.9	242.4	223.8	230.7	203.8
Personal Services	190.7	182.5	185.8	172.0	238.3	210.0	215.5	193.5
Industrial Composite	140.8	137.7	135.7	130.8	127.7	123.0	126.0	115.5

CHART 4
LARGER FIRM DATA

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
APRIL 1, 1972 - MARCH 31, 1974
(1961=100)



EMPLOYMENT INDEXES BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS

TABLE 20
LARGER FIRM DATA

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

(1961=100)

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	MARCH 1973
HALIFAX				
Manufacturing	113.5	102.8	108.3	100.1
Non-Durable Goods	119.4	110.5	111.1	104.5
Construction	134.6	114.8	114.2	91.3
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	109.9	112.7	115.2	113.0
Trade	137.5	152.4	152.5	123.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	197.8	204.4	208.6	194.1
Service	223.7	239.8	246.1	206.1
Industrial Composite	137.8	139.9	143.2	126.0
SYDNEY				
Manufacturing	147.8	140.2	132.7	126.6
Durable Goods	150.8	142.3	135.8	134.5
Trade	145.3	140.4	142.2	125.2
Industrial Composite	102.0	97.4	95.7	90.4
NEW GLASGOW				
Industrial Composite	167.1	160.3	158.9	159.8
AMHERST				
Industrial Composite	129.9	123.0	125.8	103.4
TRURO				
Industrial Composite	178.7	172.0	174.6	161.4
YARMOUTH				
Industrial Composite	98.3	92.5	103.6	91.1

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - Historical Background and Explanation

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost-of-living index and was first published on October 23, 1952, on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January, 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns of 1957-58. This revision brought the items included in the index and their weights into line with more current family spending characteristics.

In January, 1969, subsequent Canada and regional city consumer price indexes were calculated and published on a time reference base 1961=100, instead of the 1949 base. This arithmetic conversion did not later the movements of consumer prices as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision in reference year is in keeping with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Canada) policy of periodically up-dating indexes to more current periods and the selection of 1961 as the base brought consumer price indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continually measurable market price over time.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group". It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experiences of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables such as income, family size and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading and tobacco and alconol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals' basic necessities, but also includes a measurement of the price of everyday goods that the individuals consume at their leisure.

PRICE MOVEMENTS (Continued)

Saint John - Here, as in Halifax, there was a relatively small increase in the overall index (3.4 percent); housing (5.1 percent) and transportation (4.8 percent) again recording the highest component increases. Also, as in Halifax, there was a drop of 1.3 percent in the clothing component of the index.

Montreal - The all-items index here increased by 4.8 percent, the second highest increase in any city. This was mainly attributable to the increase in the food component of the index (8.1 percent).

Toronto - The all-items index rose a relatively moderate 4.1 percent, the largest increase recorded in the food component (4.2 percent).

Vancouver - This city recorded a 4.0 percent increase in the all-items index for the six-month period. Food (6.8 percent), was the largest component increase. A decrease of 0.5 percent was recorded in transportation.

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

Inter-city price comparisons are drawn for commodities and services comprising nearly three-quarters of the budget on which the Consumer Price Index for Canada is currently based with the major omission being shelter (both rented and owned).

In developing these spatial price comparisons, efforts were made to achieve comparability by equating qualities of goods and services and by matching types of retail outlets as far as possible. Price relationships between pairs of cities were derived and subsequently converted to a common base of Winnipeg prices equalling 100 to facilitate comparison over the whole range of cities.

Inter-city indexes of retail price differentials are now being updated on a component by component basis and will be published by Statistics Canada as soon as they become available.

PRICE MOVEMENTS (Continued)

PRICE INDEX - Comparison Between Canada and Halifax

The consumer price index is published for Canada and ten regional cities with only the Province of Prince Edward Island excluded from representation by a regional city in this portion of the survey.

Nationally, the consumer price index (1961=100) increased 4.2 percent between October and March while Halifax experienced a 3.2 percent increase for the same period.

The increase in the Canadian index was greater than was experienced during the same period in 1972 and 1973 when a rise of 2.6 percent in the all-items index was reported. The largest reported increase for the six-month period was 6.4 percent in the housing component. The other indexes ranged from 1.9 percent in recreation and reading to 4.2 percent in the all-items component.

In Halifax, the greatest increase in the all-items index was the housing component with a 4.9 percent increase recorded.

PRICE INDEX FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, items content and weighting system. In using the cities indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, they do not indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than another.

All the regional cities showed increases in their price indexes during the six-month period. They ranged from a low of 3.2 percent in Halifax to a 5.8 percent in St. John's.

St. John's - During the six-month period, St. John's experienced the highest price increase of all regional cities, recording 5.8 percent on the all-items figure. This was mainly attributable to increases in food prices (9.5 percent) and health and personal care (8.3 percent).

Halifax - This city experienced the lowest overall price increases for the six-month period (3.2 percent). The highest price increases were in housing (4.9 percent) and transportation (4.0 percent). A decrease of 1.6 percent was recorded in the clothing component of the index.

TABLE 21

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA

AT THE END OF MARCH, 1974 (1)

(1961=100)

	ALL-ITEMS			GROUP INDEXES						
	OCTOBER 1973	JANUARY 1974	MARCH 1974	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
CANADA (2)	154.3	157.6	160.8	180.5	160.7	148.1	144.2	163.5	150.6	139.3
St. John's (3)	144.3	147.8	152.6	172.4	138.3	149.4	141.0	167.9	126.1	164.5
Halifax	143.9	146.4	148.5	173.4	137.5	136.1	138.1	159.3	151.6	136.4
Saint John	144.3	147.4	149.2	175.0	134.5	144.0	144.8	152.4	155.0	132.7
Montreal	143.7	147.3	150.6	178.5	130.0	145.7	145.6	153.6	158.8	139.8
Ottawa	150.5	154.5	157.3	180.4	141.7	153.6	153.5	168.1	154.5	149.8
Toronto	147.0	150.2	153.1	175.4	137.7	152.9	149.0	167.8	147.1	145.8
Winnipeg	145.6	147.5	151.0	175.1	130.3	157.7	144.3	178.9	153.1	139.4
Saskatoon - Regina	138.0	140.4	143.3	171.9	124.4	149.8	132.6	149.0	152.5	129.1
Edmonton - Calgary	145.1	147.8	150.3	178.1	134.6	148.9	140.1	164.1	154.3	134.3
Vancouver	144.8	147.8	150.6	185.2	134.7	152.6	137.4	157.6	135.9	129.0

(1) All-items indexes for March group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than in another.

(2) The Canadian index differs from regional cities index as it has more items in its composition.

(3) Index on the base 1961=100.

TABLE 22

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

(1961=100)

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
CANADA	154.3	155.5	156.4	157.6	159.2	160.8
St. John's (1)	144.3	145.6	147.6	147.8	150.7	152.6
Halifax	143.9	144.8	145.5	146.4	147.2	148.5
Saint John	144.3	145.2	146.5	147.4	148.7	149.2
Montreal	143.7	145.4	146.3	147.3	148.8	150.6
Ottawa	150.5	152.3	153.4	154.5	155.9	157.3
Toronto	147.0	148.0	148.5	150.2	152.0	153.1
Winnipeg	145.6	146.3	146.9	147.5	149.1	151.0
Saskatoon - Regina	138.0	138.9	139.3	140.0	141.8	143.3
Edmonton - Calgary	145.1	145.9	146.8	147.8	149.1	150.3
Vancouver	144.8	145.6	146.4	147.8	149.5	150.6

(1) Index on the base 1961=100.

TABLE 23

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXEX - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

(1961=100)

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE MARCH FROM				
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY
CANADA	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.0
St. John's (1)	5.8	4.8	3.4	3.2	1.3
Halifax	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.6
Saint John	3.4	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.3
Montreal	4.8	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.2
Ottawa	4.5	3.3	2.5	1.8	0.9
Toronto	4.1	3.4	3.1	1.9	0.7
Winnipeg	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.3
Saskatoon - Regina	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.1
Edmonton - Calgary	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.7	0.8
Vancouver	4.0	3.4	2.9	1.9	0.7

(1) Index on the base 1961=100.

TABLE 24

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

PERCENTAGE INCREASE (DECREASE)[1] BETWEEN

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

(1961=100)

	ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
CANADA	4.2	6.4	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.6	1.9	2.2
St. John's (2)	5.8	9.5	4.8	4.3	5.3	8.3	1.7	1.5
Halifax	3.2	3.5	4.9	(1.6)	4.0	2.0	1.1	0.6
Saint John	3.4	3.7	5.1	(1.3)	4.8	2.2	1.3	1.3
Montreal	4.8	8.1	3.3	4.7	4.4	3.8	1.1	2.8
Ottawa	4.5	7.5	3.7	3.4	5.3	2.8	0.2	3.3
Toronto	4.1	6.5	4.2	3.8	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
Winnipeg	3.7	4.9	3.1	5.1	3.7	5.0	1.9	1.0
Saskatoon-Regina	3.8	4.8	3.3	5.7	3.6	3.8	2.5	1.3
Edmonton-Calgary	3.6	4.2	4.3	5.1	2.9	1.2	1.8	0.3
Vancouver	4.0	6.8	4.1	5.5	(0.5)	2.3	3.3	2.7

(1) Decrease is signified by brackets.

(2) Index on the base 1961=100.

TABLE 25

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974

(1961=100)

		ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
AVERAGE 1972		131.0	137.5	123.9	130.0	125.2	150.6	141.5	131.2
1973	Jan.	134.6	145.9	125.7	132.3	126.1	151.8	144.8	133.5
	Feb.	134.8	146.6	125.8	132.2	126.3	151.0	145.4	134.2
	Mar.	135.6	148.0	126.1	132.6	128.0	151.0	145.4	134.2
	Apr.	137.4	154.2	126.3	133.9	128.2	150.9	145.5	134.2
	May	138.3	155.7	127.0	134.4	129.0	155.3	145.7	134.7
	June	139.4	158.4	127.4	134.7	129.4	155.0	147.3	134.7
	July	140.7	162.0	128.3	135.2	129.6	154.9	149.4	134.7
	Aug.	142.2	166.1	129.4	132.0	132.1	154.4	149.9	134.7
	Sept.	143.4	169.2	130.0	134.8	132.2	155.1	149.5	135.6
	Oct.	143.9	167.6	131.1	138.3	132.8	156.1	149.9	135.6
	Nov.	144.8	167.0	132.5	140.5	133.6	156.7	150.4	135.9
	Dec.	145.5	167.7	134.8	135.3	135.3	156.7	150.6	135.9
AVERAGE 1973		140.1	159.0	128.7	134.7	130.2	154.1	147.8	134.8
1974	Jan.	146.4	168.9	135.7	134.8	137.2	156.7	150.6	135.9
	Feb.	147.2	170.7	136.7	134.3	137.2	159.1	150.9	135.9
	Mar.	148.5	173.4	137.5	136.1	138.1	159.3	151.6	136.4

TABLE 26

INTER - CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

AS OF MAY, 1971

WINNIPEG PRICE LEVEL = 100

	HALIFAX	ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND	ST. JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK	MONTREAL	TORONTO	WINNIEPG	VANCOUVER
Food at Home	103	109	105	99	99	100	107
Household Operations	114	114	113	114	105	100	112
Clothing	99	105	104	99	96	100	102
Transportation	104	109	107	111	103	100	102
Health and Personal Care	112	101	104	98	112	100	118
Recreation and Reading	104	97	103	102	101	100	104
Tobacco and Alcohol	111	126	115	99	97	100	101

SECTION IV

SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

THE LABOUR FORCE - October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974

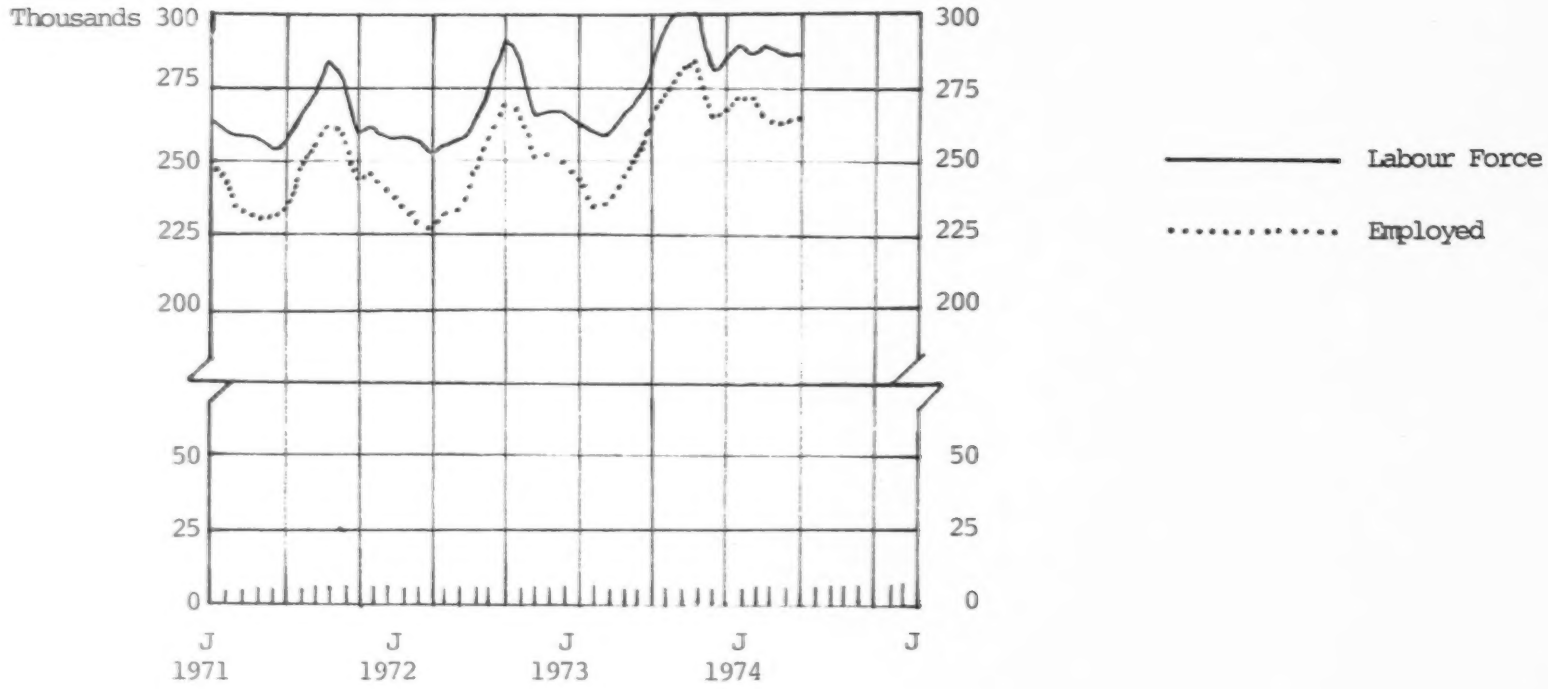
During the period, there was a general decline in economic activity due largely to the seasonality of employment in construction and primary industries such as agriculture, fishing and logging. This decline in activity resulted in an increase in the unemployment rate from October to February (5.3 percent to 9.1 percent.)

In the spring, there was a slight revival of activity which dropped the unemployment rate to 8.7 percent. In March, 1974, Nova Scotia had a lower unemployment rate than any of the other Atlantic Provinces, and was 2.3 percentage points above the Canadian average of 6.4 percent.

CHART 5

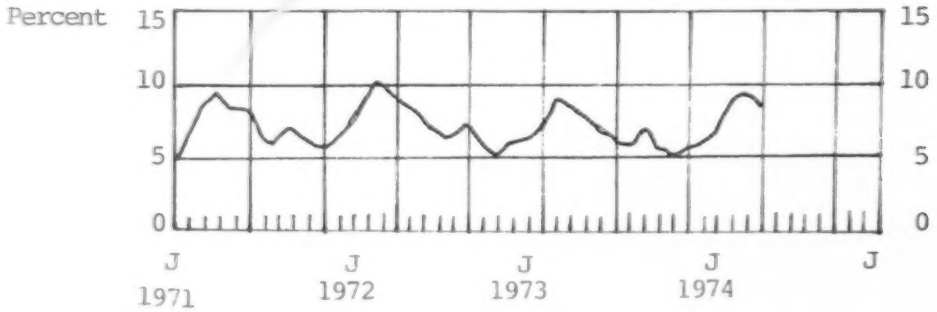
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA [1]

OCTOBER 1, 1973 - MARCH 31, 1974



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(The Unemployed as a percentage of the Labour Force)



[1] "Current Labour Force Statistics for Nova Scotia"

TABLE 27

SUMMARY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA [1]

JANUARY, 1973 - MARCH, 1974

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1972	267	247	20	7.5
1973 Jan. 13	259	234	24	9.3
Feb. 17	259	236	23	8.9
Mar. 24	267	246	22	8.2
Apr. 21	273	253	20	7.3
May 19	284	266	18	6.3
June 23	292	273	18	6.2
July 21	300	280	21	7.0
Aug. 18	300	283	17	5.7
Sept. 22	279	265	14	5.0
Oct. 20	283	268	15	5.3
Nov. 17	288	270	17	5.9
Dec. 15	287	270	18	6.3
AVERAGE 1973	281	262	19	6.8
1974 Jan. 19	291	265	26	8.9
Feb. 16	287	260	26	9.1
Mar. 16	287	262	25	8.7

[1] Information derived from the "Labour Force Survey" covers the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over.

TABLE 28

UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE

Region	March, 1974			January, 1974	October, 1973	March, 1973
	Labour Force (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
CANADA	9,331	599	6.4	6.9	4.6	6.8
Atlantic Region	736	90	12.2	12.6	7.0	11.5
NOVA SCOTIA	287	25	8.7	8.9	5.3	8.2
New Brunswick	234	26	11.1	11.5	6.9	12.2
Newfoundland	174	34	19.5	20.1	10.1	16.3
Prince Edward Island	40	*	*	*	*	*
Quebec	2,530	218	8.6	9.5	6.0	8.9
Ontario	3,564	174	4.9	4.9	3.6	4.7
Prairies	1,484	56	3.8	4.1	2.8	5.1
British Columbia	1,017	61	6.0	6.9	5.5	7.6

* Due to the small size of the sample in Prince Edward Island, the high percentage of sampling variability rendered such figures unpublishable.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprised of executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are segregated.

Wage-earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers, including working foremen, route-drivers, shipping, delivery and maintenance staffs and related employees. Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Man Hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for the purpose of computing overtime payments are excluded. Hours credited to wage earners absent on leave with pay in the reporting pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and establishments are therefore permitted to report for their last pay period.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Durable goods - manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods - manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets and other construction.

Geographical Classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded from provincial totals, but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current month's employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

Base year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

NOTES (PRICE INDEX)

Consumer Price Index - The Consumer Price Index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchase made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is a constant or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price over time, corresponding to a specific quantity of the items, are included in the "basket".

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experience of any one family within the group nor should it be expected to reflect price changes for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residence are characteristically different. The "target group" to which the current index relates is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population; (b) ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children and (c) with annual incomes during 1957 ranging from $2,500 to $7,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1961=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, items content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed "basket" of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials - These statistics relate to differentials in commodity prices between various Canadian cities. The "basket" of goods covers almost three-quarters of the budget on which the Consumer Price Index is based. Price relationships between the different cities were derived and then converted to a common base of Winnipeg's prices equalling 100. This facilitates comparison amongst the range of urban areas.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the Survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutuions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed below under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In th design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percentage of the estimates it refers to), is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a similar percent sampling error; of the two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability. Also, estiamtes relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-Sampling Error

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations, but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful desing of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and through control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference wwek, were employed or unemployed. 1

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e. did no work during the reference week and were looking for work except they were temporarily ill, were on indifinite or prolonged layoff or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for a full week, i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) and who are not classified as employed or umenployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to do work and voluntarily idle or retired.

[1] Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating real wages, we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Perviously, the computation involved the estimated working time expressed a a percentage and while this was accurate, it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now, the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees[2] and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by 10,000 (ten thousand).

[2] "The Labour Force", Catalogue Number 71-001, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

APPENDIX A

1. "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001.

2. "Employment Earnings and Hours", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002.

3. "Prices and Price Indexes", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. "The Labour Force", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001.